

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.] CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assault and Battery—Larceny of a Coat—Attempted Robbery—Burglary in the Act—Larceny of Money—Malignant Mischief.

—Samuel Lapp, Wallace Lapp, and William Coleman were arrested in Nicotown yesterday by Sergeant Haus, charged with assault and battery on an aged German. The allegation is that they, without any provocation, beat him in a brutal manner. Coleman was the ringleader, and he was held to answer in the sum of \$1000 bail, and Samuel and Wallace Lapp in \$500 bail each.

John Sibley has been held to answer by Alderman Hubbard the charge of larceny. The allegation is that he engaged board at a house on Tenth street, above Race, on Saturday, and after remaining a few hours on the premises he took with him a velvet coat belonging to the lady of the house.

—John Connor and John McCarly were arrested near Girard College yesterday, for assault and battery on a man named Schultz, with intent to steal. They were notified by a policeman, who pursued and arrested the accused. They were held to answer at Court.

—At an early hour this morning James Hagan was caught in the act of carrying off a barrel of apples from Stewart's store. He had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and was committed for trial.

—Maggie Kelly was found yesterday in the yard of a house at Tenth and Spruce streets, in a state of nudity. She was wearing a pair of trousers and a pair of shoes. Alderman Bousall committed her in default of bail.

—Before Alderman Bousall yesterday morning Maggie Collins had a hearing, charged with larceny. It is alleged that she carried off a pair of trousers from a house at Seventh and B-3rd streets last night and then robbed him of seven dollars. Maggie was committed.

—Augustus Young and Charles Clifford (late) were arrested yesterday for malicious mischief, in placing cobble stones on the track of the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway line. They were held to answer by Alderman Bousall.

RECORDED CASES.—John Clarke, who was arrested for assault and battery with intent to kill James McGowan, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, has sued out a writ of Habeas Corpus, and is on the same charge. Recorder Given held him in \$800 bail to answer.

Lewis Hickroth was committed by the same magistrate for beating his wife at their home, No. 1314 Olive street.

CORONER'S VERDICT.—The coroner held an investigation, to-day, in the case of Dora Schaefer, who was drowned on the Delaware, on Sunday, and reported the following verdict:—That the said Dora Schaefer came to her death by being drowned at Schenckamox street wharf, caused by a collision with the steamer Snackamoxon.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—About noon yesterday a man named Peter Wesley was struck in the face with a club at the hands of an individual named George Gun. Wesley was removed to the Episcopal Hospital in a very critical condition. His life is despaired of.

THE DEATH WARRANT.—Sheriff Lyle will, in all probability, read the death warrant to Alfred Alexander to-morrow.

LYNCH LAW.

Another Triple Execution of Express Robbers by the Vigilance Committee.

The Cincinnati Gazette of July 27, says:—The final scene in the tragedy at Seymour has been enacted. The last of the express robbers have fallen into the hands of a Vigilance Committee, more vigilant than even the San Francisco; and have been taken to the North Street Station, where they were placed in a room, and allowed only short shifts, have been hung in a dead of night from limbs which sustained only six days before the weight of their guilty coats.

The story of the last attempted robbery is still fresh in the memories of our readers, and the terrible judgment meted out to Eliets, Roseberry and Clifton will not have been forgotten. They were hung on Monday last—only a week ago to-day. Two days before Eliets was writing letters to friends in Seymour, and the North Street Station, in this city, telling them to be in no fear, for he was well and would soon rejoin them; asking them "to smoke their best cigars on his account," and "to believe no news which they might hear."

The three were taken on Monday from this city, conveyed to Seymour, arriving there about 10 o'clock on Monday night. All was silent at the depot when the train halted, much more silent than usual. Eliets, Clifton and Roseberry were hurried away. Only a few moments later their bodies were dangling in the black darkness of the night, from limbs in the midst of the forest. No one was near to witness their struggles, no one to offer even the shortest prayer for the dying men.

But the end was not yet. The work of the committee was still not accomplished. Three of the party engaged in the outrage were yet at large, and until they were secured, the committee could not cease its labors. A description of Moore, Sparks, and Jerrill had been sent out in all directions by the detective who was working in the case. Two of them were young—Moore being only twenty-three years old, and Sparks about thirty. The age of Jerrill is unknown. All were single men, residents for many years of Seymour. The writ for their arrest was issued in Brown county, Indiana, and made returnable there.

Friday afternoon these three men were found in Mattson, Illinois, whether they had fled immediately after the attempted robbery. All were at work on a farm, and were arrested by the sheriff of the place. They were placed in charge of a special officer from Seymour, and on Saturday put on the train bound for Indianapolis. On reaching that city they were transferred to the Seymour train, to be taken, it was decided, to Brownstown in a wagon. The train was an engineer sent in advance on an ominous dispatch:—"Shall run over no red lights."

Again as the train reached Seymour all was quiet. No cotton was visible, no armed committee, no threats of lynch law. The three were taken to Brownstown in a wagon, and accordingly about midnight the prisoners and their guard started out. But there was no for them to be met by law forces; no long-delayed arrest. An outraged community, tired of the thraldom in which it had been held for years by villain and outlaw, had determined to take vengeance, swift, terrible, a-ful. Their only law for this was the law of self-defense; their only justification the necessity of the case.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the wagon was stopped in the midst of the great dense forest by men whose only disguise were handkerchiefs bound about the brow. The three were taken from the custody of the officers in whose charge they were, and without the forms of law were laden to prepare for death. Questions were asked about different outrages which had been committed in the vicinity, but no answers were returned. Then the woods widened once more the terrible retribution extended to guilty men by men, who had for years been held in a bondage of abject fear. Again the morning light revealed these guilty corpses hanging from the limbs, the faces of horrid blackness, the eyes staring from their sockets, and the bodies swaying to and fro in the breeze.

In this connection it is well to state that the Reno family, which has been at the head of these outrages, is now in a fair way to be broken up. Simeon and William are now in the jail at New Albany on the charge of being connected with the Marshfield robbery. Frank, the oldest, and the ringleader, a telegram from Windsor informs us, has been arrested at that place, and will, without doubt, be shortly transferred to the State of Indiana, to receive the punishment which he deserves.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

After the Adjournment—Changes in the Medical Department of the Army.

The Latest Advices from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

After the Adjournment.

The announcement that there would be no extra session of the Senate has caused a great exodus of claim agents, and the large lobby that have been attending the sessions of the Senate in the hope of gaining individual favors. Already Washington partakes somewhat of the spirit of dullness and apathy that the non-presence of Congress creates.

Senators and Representatives are off for their homes—not to rest for any length of time, but to take an active part in the coming political campaign. In this respect, radical and Democratic members are alike earnest to work for party success.

Freedom's Bureau Agents.

General C. H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedom's Bureau for the State of Arkansas, has, in obedience to orders received from headquarters, discharged quite a number of the civil agents who have been on duty in that State, some of them having been replaced by military officers of the Government.

Changes in the Medical Department of the Navy.

The following changes have been made in the Medical Department of the Navy:—Surgeon James S. Knight, detached from the Mohongo and ordered to return to New York.

Surgeon Delaware Bloodgood, detached from the Jamestown and ordered to the Lackawanna.

Surgeon Newton N. Adams, detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Mohongo.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Thatchor, detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Ossipee.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Crank, detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, and Assistant Surgeon William A. Keber, detached from the Lackawanna and ordered to return to New York.

Assistant Surgeon William D. Diakerson, detached from the Navy Yard, Shaw Island, California, and ordered to the Passaic.

Assistant Surgeon John W. D. Rice, detached from the Ossipee and ordered to return to New York.

Assistant Surgeon John E. Gillespie ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard; Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Latta ordered to the Receiving ship at Philadelphia; Surgeon Peter A. Collan ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, July 28—A. M.—Consols, 94½ a 94½ for money and account; United States Five-twenties, 73½ a 73; Illinois Central, 95; Erie, 43; Atlantic and Great Western, 39.

FRANKFURT, July 28—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—A. M.—Cotton opened regular; uplands, 9½ a 10½; Orleans, 10½ a 10½d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy, but not quotably changed. Pork dull at 75s. Cheese buoyant at 57s. Bacon, 47s. 6d. on the spot and 48s. to arrive. Lard, 65s.

LONDON, July 28—P. M.—Linsed Cakes £12 5s.

The steamship Bellona arrived here yesterday from New York, and the steamship Hansa arrived at Southampton this morning.

LONDON, July 28—P. M.—5-20s declined to 72½ a 72½; Illinois Central declined to 35; Atlantic and Great Western declined to 39; Erie unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—P. M.—Cotton dull, and slightly declined. Uplands, 9½d.; Orleans, 10½d. The sales are now estimated at 8000 bales. California Wheat declined to 12s. 2d. Oats declined to 3s. 8d. Flour flat, and declined to 28s. 6d. Corn easier, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, July 28—P. M.—Sugar to arrive is quoted at 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d. Turpentine advanced to 27s. Spirits of Petroleum declined to 11d.

Ship News. FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—Passed up for Baltimore barque Mary Baker, from Rotterdam; barque Ranger, from Newport, Wales. Passed out, barque serene, for Pernambuco.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton dull and dropping, and a little. Flour quiet and advanced to 102½. Sales of 3000 bales State 65½; 4000, 65½; 5000, 65½; 6000, 65½; 7000, 65½; 8000, 65½; 9000, 65½; 10000, 65½. Wheat dull, and a little. Corn quiet, and a little. Sugar advanced to 25s. 9d. Turpentine advanced to 27s. Spirits of Petroleum declined to 11d.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street: N. Y. Cent. R. R. 105; Erie 43; N. Y. and E. R. 69; Mich. S. and N. E. R. 92; Cle. and Pitt. R. 80; Chi. and N. W. com. 81; U. S. Express 40; U. S. N. W. pref. 28½; Tenn. S. 28; Gold 114½; Market strong.

PHINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety. DREKA, 308 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Chicago Convention May

The National Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1863, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in Rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those Constitutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being re-admitted to the Union until they have secured the rights of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

2. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime; and the National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

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5. The National debt contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and the rate of interest thereon to be reduced to the lowest practicable point, whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve our credit; that capitalists will seek to invest their money in loans of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corrupt practices which have been so shamefully avowed and fostered by Andrew Johnson called loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has abused the trust of the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty, and life of the citizen; who has arrogated the pardon power; who has denounced the national Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted every measure in his power, every proper attempt to amend the Constitution, and the States lately in rebellion who have perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the Constitution, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his rights by any foreign power for actions or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interpose in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and the perils of the sea; the sailors and mariners of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the fallen dead are the wards of the people, and sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign immigration—which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources of our country, and to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

13. That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the Rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the Union, and in reorganizing and restructuring the Southern State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late Rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

14. That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Adopted at the New York Convention, July 7, 1863.

The Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, reporting its trust in the integrity, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-opened, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as possible; all moneys drawn from the people by tax law, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued, does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth. One currency for the Government and the people; the laborer and the office holder, the peasant and the soldier, the producer and the trader.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of all unnecessary bureaus, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of injurious modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue; the reduction of taxation, and the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon any and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abolition of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and the Judicial Departments

of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the functions of the Executive, the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of that rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute denial of inalienable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

Eleventh. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of that rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute denial of inalienable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Withdrawal of Spirits in Bond.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is generally understood that the President will in a few days appoint Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department. He holds that the Senate having failed to confirm any person for the place, it is now vacant, and that he has power to make the ad interim appointment. It is said he has contemplated this for some time, and that he sent to the Senate such nominations for the place as he knew would be rejected, with a view to keeping it open until the Senate adjourned.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice by telegraph to the collectors that spirits may be withdrawn from bond on payment of fifty cents per gallon, and four dollars per barrel of forty gallons, equal to sixty cents a proof gallon. All distilleries must be closed until the distillers have given new bonds,